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ABSTRACT

This Special Labor Force Report, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, presents statistics on the high school class of 1972. The report bases its estimates on supplementary questions in the October 1972 Current Population Survey by the Bureau of the Census and includes explanations of the sampling procedure, definitions of terms used, and detailed tables. It makes comparisons between the numbers of 1972 high school graduates versus dropouts in the labor force, and between sub-groups--number of white dropouts versus number of dropouts of Spanish origin, number of black graduate enrolled in college versus number of whites, number of women graduates attending college versus number of men, etc. The report briefly discusses economic, geographic, and sociological factors influencing differences between groups, and examines how young people of Spanish origin fare in the job market. (This wider analysis covers all out of school youth age 16-24). Among the more interesting findings are these: (1) only 49% of 1972 graduates (the lowest proportion in 5 years) went on to college; and (2) among all youth of Spanish origin aged 16-24, one of three was a school dropout, a much larger proportion than among whites or Negroes. (EAK)

ED 083525

Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts October 1972:

"The High School Class of 1972"

Special Labor Force Report 155

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1973

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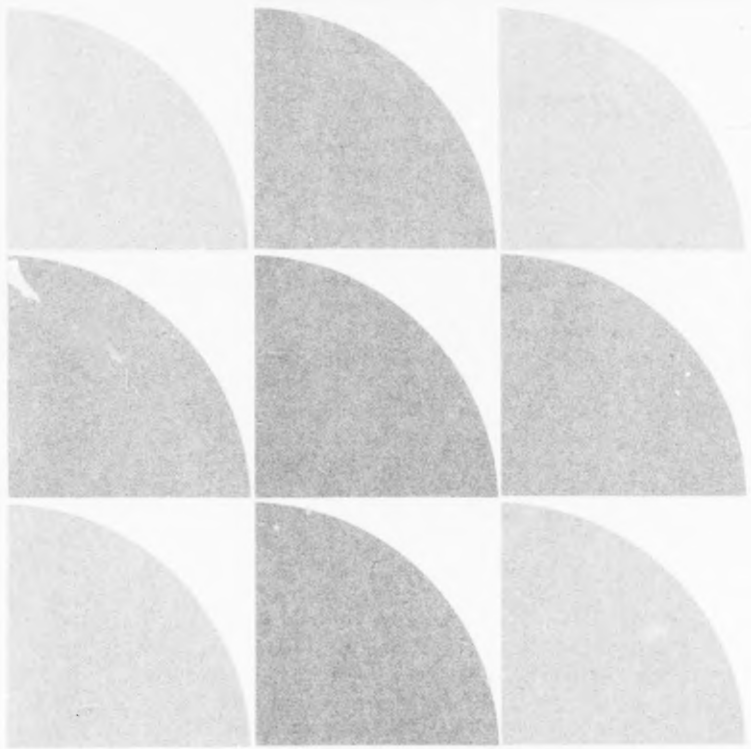

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The high school class of 1972: more at work, fewer in college

Special Labor Force Report on graduates and dropouts also examines how young people 'of Spanish origin' fare in the job market

ANNE M. YOUNG

OF THE 3 MILLION persons who were graduated from high school in 1972, only 49 percent—the lowest proportion in 5 years—went on to college, and relatively more graduates than in recent years went to work.

However, a sizable number of graduates had not found jobs as of October 1972. And for those who did not make it through high school, unemployment was especially high.

Of the new graduates who did *not* go on to college, most, about 1.2 million, either held jobs or were looking for work in October.

In addition to the graduates, nearly three-fourths of a million youth left school before earning a diploma.

As part of the October 1972 survey of "school-age youth,"[1] the Census Bureau obtained separate data on youth who identified themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican (Mexicano), Puerto Rican, Cuban, or of "other Spanish origin." All these members of primarily Spanish-speaking minorities were then classified as "of Spanish origin."

A single year's data based on a sample survey should be interpreted with caution. Nevertheless, it is startling to find that, among all youth of Spanish origin aged 16 to 24, 1 in 3 was a school dropout, a much larger proportion than among all whites or Negroes.

Graduates at work

Most 1972 high school graduates who did not go to college had entered the labor force by early fall. In October 1972, more than 90 percent of the men and 75 percent of the women were working or looking for work. Like those who went on to college, or who dropped out, these young people ranged in age from 16 to 24; the great majority were under 20. (See tables 1 and 2.)

The labor force participation rate for men did not change significantly over the year. With a lower proportion going on to college, more of the men were in the labor force. Most took blue-collar jobs, as is typical of young men entering the permanent labor force.

Among women graduates also, the number in the labor force increased, although the participation rate was not significantly different from that of a year earlier. Labor force participation was higher for single than for married women graduates, no doubt because of the latter's domestic responsibilities. Also, the limits on employment imposed by the need to live in an area mutually convenient for husband and wife, and the difficulty of making hours of work fit a household schedule, probably restricted the availability of many married women for employment. Over half the women who were employed were in white-collar jobs, primarily as clerical workers.

About a third of all graduates not in college and not in the labor force were in special schools, such as trade schools or business colleges. There has been a downward trend in the enrollment of high school graduates in special schools since 1962, when more than half the graduates not in college and not in the labor force attended special schools. This trend may reflect the increasing opportunity for technical training in 2-year colleges whose students are counted as enrolled in "regular" school rather than a special school. Also, the development of company-sponsored "in-house" training programs provides some incentive to seek employment with business concerns which offer such programs, rather than remaining outside the labor force while obtaining training at a special school at one's own expense.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 1. College enrollment and labor force status of 1972 high school graduates,[1] October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
						Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
ALL PERSONS								
Both sexes, total	2,961	100.0	1,788	60.4	1,543	245	13.7	1,173
Enrolled in college	1,457	49.2	551	37.8	488	63	11.4	906
Full time	1,366	46.1	477	34.9	416	61	12.8	889
Part time	91	3.1	74	81.3	72	2	[2]	17
Not enrolled in college	1,504	50.8	123,7	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267
Men, total	1,420	100.0	921	64.9	809	112	12.8	499
Enrolled in college	749	52.7	309	41.3	272	37	12.0	440
Full time	706	49.7	273	38.7	237	36	13.2	433
Part time	43	3.0	36	[2]	35	1	[2]	7
Not enrolled in college	671	47.3	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	9
Women, total	1,541	100.0	867	56.3	734	133	15.3	674
Enrolled in college	708	45.9	242	34.2	216	26	10.7	466
Full time	660	42.8	204	30.9	179	25	12.3	456
Part time	48	3.1	38	[2]	37	1	[2]	10
Not enrolled in college	833	54.1	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208
Single	675	43.8	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139
Married, and other marital status [3]	158	10.3	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69
WHITE								
Both sexes, total	2,614	100.0	1,603	61.3	1,418	185	11.5	1,011
Enrolled in college	1,292	49.4	505	39.1	454	51	10.1	787
Not enrolled in college	1,322	50.6	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224
Men, total	1,262	100.0	824	65.3	736	88	10.7	438
Enrolled in college	666	52.8	278	41.7	250	28	10.1	388
Not enrolled in college	596	47.2	546	91.6	486	60	11.0	50
Women, total	1,352	100.0	779	57.6	682	97	12.5	573
Enrolled in college	626	46.3	227	36.3	204	23	10.1	399
Not enrolled in college	726	53.7	552	76.0	478	74	13.4	174
Single	576	42.5	466	80.9	412	54	11.6	110
Married, and other marital status [3]	150	11.1	86	57.3	66	20	23.3	64
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
Both sexes, total	347	100.0	185	53.3	125	60	32.4	162
Enrolled in college	165	47.6	46	27.9	34	12	[2]	119
Not enrolled in college	182	52.4	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43
Men, total	158	100.0	97	61.4	73	24	24.7	61
Enrolled in college	83	52.5	31	37.3	22	9	[2]	52
Not enrolled in college	75	47.5	66	88.0	51	15	[2]	9
Women, total	189	100.0	88	46.6	52	36	40.9	101
Enrolled in college	82	43.4	15	18.3	12	3	[2]	67
Not enrolled in college	107	56.6	73	68.2	40	33	[2]	34
Single	99	52.4	70	70.7	37	33	[2]	29
Married, and other marital status [3]	8	4.2	3	[2]	3			5

[1] 16 to 24 years old.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

NOTE: Figures for 1972 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of the introduction of 1970 Census data into the estimation procedures. For example, the Census adjustment increased the number of 1972 graduates by about 40,000 and of all graduates 16 to 24 years old by about 175,000.

The dropouts

An estimated 730,000 persons 16 to 24 years old left elementary or high school during the year ended in October 1972. (See table 2.) An over-the-year increase of about 70,000 in the number quitting school brought the total back to the same level as in October 1970.

Among these dropouts, the labor force participation rate (percent of population working or looking for work) for men (82 percent) was substantially lower than that for out-of-school graduates (91 percent); and the rates for both single and married women dropouts were much lower than for graduates. Unemployment rates for recent white dropouts were considerably higher than for recent white graduates who were no longer in school. Among Negro[2] youth, unemployment rates were about the same for high school graduates as for dropouts, and the rates have been persistently higher than for whites.

Many of the factors which may have influenced young persons to leave school, such as poor academic skills, discontent with programs offered, health problems, or trouble with authorities, were also likely to be a hindrance to employment. Their relative youth and inexperience—most were 16 or 17 years old—also tended to be obstacles in finding employment.

College enrollment

The proportion of high school graduates enrolling in college soon after graduation has dropped sharply since the peak of 55 percent in 1968. (See table 3.) The decline has been concentrated among men; their proportion going on to college in the year in which they graduate from high school fell sharply between 1968 and 1972, from 63 to 53 percent. Among women going on to college, the proportion did not change significantly over this period. Despite the decrease in enrollment rates, the actual number going on to college—about 1.5 million—has changed little over these 4 years because population increases compensated for the drop in the rate.

The decrease in college enrollment has been entirely among white graduates, whose rate fell from 57 percent in 1968 to 49 percent in October 1972, a level about equal to that of 10 years earlier. On the other hand, the proportions of Negro graduates of 1972 who went on to college (48 percent) was about the same as in 1968 but substantially higher than

Table 2. Employment status of 1972 high school graduates not enrolled in college and dropouts,[1] October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		Total	In special schools
						Number	As percent of civilian labor force		
1972 graduates not enrolled in college, total	1,504	100.0	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267	87
Men	671	44.6	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59	17
Women	833	55.4	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208	70
Single	675	44.9	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139	(2)
Married and other marital status [3]	158	10.5	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69	(2)
White	1,322	87.9	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224	76
Negro and other races	182	12.1	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43	11
1971–72 school dropouts,[1] total	730	100.0	457	62.6	336	121	26.5	273	32
Men	371	50.8	305	82.2	234	71	23.3	66	14
Women	359	49.2	152	42.3	102	50	32.9	207	18
Single	202	27.7	111	55.0	75	36	32.4	91	17
Married and other marital status [3]	157	21.5	41	26.1	27	14	(4)	116	.....
White	573	78.5	355	62.0	271	84	23.7	218	18
Negro and other races	157	21.5	102	65.0	65	37	36.3	55	11

[1] Persons who dropped out of elementary or high school between October 1971 and October 1972. In addition, 112,000 persons 14 and 15 years old dropped out of school.
[2] Not available.
[3] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 3. Proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college in October of the year of graduation, 1962–72

(Percent)

Year of graduation	All persons	Men	Women	White	Negro and other races
1962	49	55	43	51	34
1963	45	52	39	46	38
1964	48	57	41	49	39
1965	51	57	45	52	43
1966	50	59	43	52	32
1967	52	58	47	53	42
1968	55	63	49	57	46
1969	54	60	47	55	37
1970	52	55	49	52	48
1971	53	58	50	54	47
1972	49	53	46	49	48

that 10 years earlier (34 percent). As a result of these converging trends, there was no significant difference in the proportions of white and Negro graduates of 1972 enrolled in college in October. However, larger proportions of Negro youth drop out of junior high or high school; in October 1972, 21 percent of all Negroes 16 to 24 had done so, compared to 14 percent of the whites.

What are the possible factors contributing to the decrease in college enrollment among white male youths? Undoubtedly, lessened pressure to go to college to avoid the draft is one. Another factor may be disillusionment over the prospects of obtaining a good job after graduation, in light of the increase in unemployment in recent years among new college graduates.[3] The rising costs of college tuition and other school-related expenses may be a bar to some youths. Still another influence may also have been the increasing number of young people who take time out between high school and college to work, travel, or otherwise try a change of pace. Several colleges have recognized the value of this interim for some high school seniors and will accept them for admission to college a year later.

The rising cost of higher education has been accompanied by a steady increase in the proportion of full-time college students in the labor force. This proportion among students entering college fresh from high school rose from 20 percent in 1962 to 35 percent in 1972, with most of the increase occurring before 1969. Even with the rise, however, the labor force participation rate for college students remained less than half that for part-time students and graduates not going on to college. The unemployment rate for men students was the same as that for those not in school, but among women the rate for students was much lower.

Median family income of these college freshmen was $13,260, compared to that of $10,470 for graduates not enrolled. Of particular interest is the very large difference in the family income of white and Negro freshmen. Whereas the median income for families of white students was $13,695, the median income for families of Negro students was $8,330. Seventy-five percent of the whites came from families with an income of $10,000 or more, compared to 42 percent of the Negroes. Only 5 percent of the families of white students had incomes of $5,000 or less, compared to 32 percent of the families of Negroes. Obviously, many of these students are in college through considerable financial sacrifice by their families, as well as with the help of scholarships, loans, and their own earnings. The decision on whether to go to college, while obviously dependent on financial support for the student, is also to some extent a matter of the accessibility of educational facilities—both physically and in terms of entrance standards—and on intangibles such as a graduate's motivation and a family's belief in the value of a college education.

While many students must work to meet college expenses, labor force participation by students is not necessarily directly related to family income. Although most Negro freshmen were from families with much lower income than those of white students, their labor force participation rate was 28 percent compared with 39 percent for the whites. The lower labor force rate among Negroes may be related to fewer job opportunities, possible discrimination in hiring, and the discouragement effect of high unemployment rates among all Negro youth.

Youth of Spanish origin

Public awareness of the problems of persons classified as of Spanish origin[4] has grown in recent years as large-scale immigration and a high birth rate have led to a rapid growth in their population in the United States. Southwesterners of predominantly Mexican descent constitute 60 percent of all persons of Spanish origin in the United States, and an increasing number of immigrants from Puerto Rico and Latin America during the sixties contributed to concentrations of persons of Spanish origin in several Eastern cities (notably New York and

Miami). Overall, persons of Spanish origin of all ages constituted about 4.5 percent of the population in the United States in March 1972, and 5.5 percent of youth 16 to 24 were of Spanish descent.[5]

The following analysis covers all out-of-school youth age 16 to 24, regardless of the year in which they finished school, rather than the latest year's graduates and dropouts covered in the previous section. The total out-of-school population of Spanish origin age 16 to 24 years included 500,000 high school graduates and 600,000 who had left school before graduation. In addition to this 1.1 million no longer in school, there were 200,000 attending college or graduate school.

A much larger proportion of 16- to 24-year-olds of Spanish origin than of either whites or Negroes had dropped out before graduation from high school. As of 1972, the proportion of the youth population of Spanish origin who had dropped out of school was more than double that for all whites, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Spanish origin	*All whites*	*Negro and other races*
Both sexes	34	14	21
Men	34	13	22
Women	35	14	21

The large proportion of dropouts among youth of Spanish origin reflects several socioeconomic factors. Some of these persons are recent immigrants to this country and had very limited educational opportunities in their native country. Also, many youth of Spanish origin face a language barrier which inhibits school attendance. Another reason for low educational attainment could be the fact that many may have had to drop out of school at an early age to help support themselves and other family members.

Table 4. Labor force status of high school graduates of Spanish origin [1] not in college, by age and sex, October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Labor force status	Both sexes			Men	Women
	Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 24 years	16 to 24 years
Civilian noninstitutional population	514	108	406	207	307
Labor force	403	80	323	198	205
Labor force participation rate	78.4	74.1	79.6	95.7	66.8
Employed	363	71	292	178	185
Unemployed	40	9	31	20	20
Unemployment rate	9.9	11.2	9.6	10.1	9.8
Not in labor force	111	28	83	9	102

[1] These were persons who identified themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican (Mexicano), Puerto Rican, Cuban, or of "other Spanish origin." About 97 percent were white and were also included in data published for "all whites."

About 400,000 young high school graduates of Spanish origin were in the labor force in October 1972, equally divided between men and women. (See table 3.) The labor force rates for these persons were not significantly different from comparable groups of white and Negro graduates:

	Spanish origin	*All whites*	*Negro and other races*
Labor force participation rate:			
Men	95.7	95.5	91.6
Women	66.8	70.4	69.0
Unemployment rate:			
Men	10.1	7.2	12.8
Women	9.8	8.5	22.0

The tabulation above also shows that the unemployment rate for male graduates of Spanish origin was not statistically different from that for all whites or for Negro graduates. Among women, the rate for

Table 5. Labor force status of school dropouts of Spanish origin,[1] by age and sex, October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Labor force status	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Total	16 to 19	20 to 24	Total	16 to 19	20 to 24	Total	16 to 19	20 to 24
Civilian noninstitutional population	609	185	424	280	94	186	329	91	238
Labor force	374	117	257	262	84	178	112	33	79
Labor force participation rate	61.4	63.2	60.6	93.6	89.4	95.7	34.0	36.3	33.2
Employed	315	97	218	219	68	151	96	29	67
Unemployed	59	20	39	43	16	27	16	4	12
Unemployment rate	15.8	17.1	15.2	16.4	19.0	15.2	14.3	(2)	15.2
Not in labor force	235	68	167	18	10	8	217	58	159

[1] See footnote 1, table 4.

[2] Rates not computed where base is less than 75,000.

those of Spanish origin was about the same as for all whites and only half that for Negroes.

Over 250,000 men and 100,000 women dropouts of Spanish origin were in the labor force in October 1972. (See table 4.) The labor force rate for the men was somewhat higher than that for all whites and much higher than that for Negroes, but for women the rates were about the same:

	Spanish origin	*All whites*	*Negro and other races*
Labor force participation rate:			
Men	93.6	88.3	81.3
Women	34.0	38.6	41.7
Unemployment rate:			
Men	16.4	14.3	15.4
Women	14.3	17.6	34.3

In fact, the labor force rates of male graduates and dropouts of Spanish descent were about the same, whereas among whites as a group and Negroes, male dropouts had significantly lower labor force rates than graduates. With respect to unemployment, the rates for dropouts of Spanish origin were similar to those for white dropouts among men and women. However, the unemployment rate for women of Spanish origin was about half that for Negro women.

Occupations and industries

Employed youth of Spanish origin 16 to 24 years old were, generally, distributed among the various occupations and industries in October 1972 in about the same proportions as were their white and Negro contemporaries of equal educational attainment. (See table 5.) However, a much smaller proportion of Spanish origin than of white graduates were in professional and technical occupations, and a somewhat

Table 6. Occupation and industry of employed high school graduates and dropouts, age 16 to 24 years, by race or national origin, October 1972

[Percent distribution]

Occupation and major industry group	Graduates [1]			Dropouts		
	All whites	Spanish origin [2]	Negro and other races	All whites	Spanish origin [2]	Negro and other races
Total employed: Number (thousands)	8,941	361	1,026	1,999	313	440
OCCUPATION						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar	51.7	45.2	41.0	13.1	7.7	11.1
Professional and technical workers	12.1	3.9	6.6	1.1	.6	.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.0	1.0	.5
Salesworkers	6.2	5.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7
Clerical workers	28.8	31.9	29.6	7.1	2.9	7.3
Blue collar	35.4	41.8	40.5	65.8	59.7	58.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	11.8	9.4	7.3	15.4	7.3	6.8
Operatives, except transport	13.6	19.4	20.7	31.5	37.4	25.2
Transport equipment operatives	3.1	3.0	3.4	5.4	5.7	8.6
Laborers, except farm	6.9	10.0	9.2	13.6	9.3	18.2
Service	10.7	10.8	17.1	15.3	19.8	25.5
Private household workers	.7	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.9	2.3
Other service workers	10.0	9.4	15.8	12.9	16.9	23.2
Farmworkers	2.2	2.2	1.4	5.9	12.8	4.5
INDUSTRY						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2.6	2.8	1.5	7.1	14.0	5.5
Nonagricultural industries	97.4	97.2	98.5	92.9	86.0	94.5
Wage and salary workers	95.3	96.7	97.4	89.2	83.4	93.2
Mining	.7	.8	.4	.6	---	.2
Construction	6.8	6.6	5.6	13.6	4.5	10.2
Manufacturing	23.0	21.9	28.9	36.6	38.2	31.4
Durable goods	13.9	10.5	16.1	19.0	21.0	17.5
Nondurable goods	9.1	11.4	12.8	17.5	17.2	13.9
Transportation and public utilities	6.4	5.8	6.1	3.3	3.5	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	22.7	24.7	16.9	20.6	19.1	17.8
Service	32.6	30.5	33.3	14.1	18.2	27.6
Private household	.8	1.4	1.5	2.4	3.5	3.0
Other services	31.8	29.1	30.8	11.7	14.6	24.6
Public administration	3.1	6.4	6.3	.6	---	1.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.1	.6	1.2	3.7	2.5	1.4

[1] Includes persons in the age group with 1 or more years of college.

[2] See footnote 1, table 4.

higher proportion of graduates of Spanish origin worked as operatives. Among the dropouts, lower proportions of youth of Spanish origin than of all whites were clerical workers or craftsmen, while the proportion who were farmworkers was double that of white dropouts.

There were also some differences in occupational distribution between the Negro and Spanish origin minority groups. Relatively more Negro than Spanish origin graduates were in service occupations. Among dropouts, a lower proportion of youth of Spanish origin were in clerical occupations, at least in part because of the language problem. About one-fifth of both Spanish origin and Negro dropouts worked in laborer occupations but the majority of the Spanish origin laborers were on farms, while 8 out of 10 of the Negro laborers worked in construction and other nonagricultural industries. Although 84 percent of the Spanish language population of all ages lived in metropolitan areas in 1970, many whose home base was in an urban area spent much of the year working in rural areas as migrant farmworkers.[5]

There were no significant differences between graduates of Spanish origin and all white graduates in the distribution of employment by industry. However, graduates of Spanish origin were somewhat less likely to be in manufacturing industries than Negro graduates, especially in the durable goods sector. On the other hand, a larger proportion of the graduates of Spanish origin than of Negro graduates were in wholesale and retail trade.

Among dropouts, twice as high a proportion of Spanish origin youth were in agriculture as among whites as a group or Negroes, reflecting the proportions in farm occupations. However, a much smaller proportion of the dropouts of Spanish origin worked in the construction industry, reflecting the lower percentage who were craftsmen or nonfarm laborers. Dropouts of Spanish origin were as likely as white dropouts to be employed in service industries, but less likely than Negroes. □

———*FOOTNOTES*———

[1] This article is based on supplementary questions in the October 1972 Current Population Survey, conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. Data relate to persons 16 to 24 years of age in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ending October 14, 1972. Estimates of the number of graduates may differ from figures published by the Office of Education, which are based on the total population and all age groups.

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will, in all likelihood, differ to some extent from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census. Sampling variability may be relatively large in cases where the numbers are small. Small estimates, or small differences between estimates, should be interpreted with caution.

The most recent report in this series was published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1972, pp. 49–53, and reprinted with additional tabular data and explanatory notes as Special Labor Force Report 145.

[2] Data for all persons other than white represent Negroes, who constitute about 89 percent of all persons other than white in the United States.

[3] See Vera C. Perrella, "Employment of recent college graduates," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1973, pp. 41–50.

[4] Again, these were persons who identified themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican (Mexicano), Puerto Rican, Cuban, or of "other Spanish origin." About 97 percent were white and were also included in data published for "all white."

[5] See *Selected Characteristics of Persons and Families of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Other Spanish Origin, Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, No. 224 (Bureau of the Census, 1971).

[6] See "Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities," *Manpower Report of the President*, March 1973, pp. 85–112.

Appendix

This report contains, in addition to the article from the June 1973 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the following material:

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Explanatory note

ESTIMATES in this report are based on supplementary questions in the October 1972 Current Population Survey conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the following sections.[1]

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population Coverage. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 47,000 households in 461 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The estimates in this report include persons 16 to 24 years of age in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending October 14, 1972. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

Not Enrolled in School. A person is classified as not enrolled in school if he has not been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in day or night classes at a public, parochial or other private school in a regular school system. Such schools include elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges and universities. A person enrolled in a special school not in a regular school system, such as a trade school or business college, is classified as not enrolled in school. A person in a program of study that does not require attendance in school, such as a correspondence course, independent study or on-the-job training classes, is reported as not enrolled in school.

High School Graduation Status. Persons who were not enrolled in school at the time of the survey were asked whether they had graduated from high school. Those who had graduated were asked when they completed their high school education. Persons who had not graduated, that is, school dropouts, were asked when they last attended a regular school. Those who were enrolled in college at the time of the survey were also asked when they graduated from high school.

Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment in College. A person is classified as enrolled in college full time if he was taking 12 hours of classes or more during an average school week, and part time if he was taking fewer hours.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color. The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups--white, and Negro and other races. Other races include American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Marital Status. Women are classified into three categories according to their marital status at the time of the interview: Single; married, husband present; and other marital status. A women is classified as "married, husband present" if her husband was reported as a member of the household even though he may have been temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, or in a hospital, etc., at the time of the interview. The term, "other marital status" applies to women who are married with husband absent, widowed, or divorced.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or for personal reasons whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are all those who did not work during the survey week, made specific efforts to find a job within the preceding 4 weeks, and were available for work during the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Duration of Unemployment. Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of two weeks or more during which a person was employed or stopped looking for work is considered sufficient to break the continuity of a period of unemployment.

Reasons Unemployed Persons Looked for Work. Unemployed persons are classified in the following 6 groups based on the reason they were looking for work: (1) "On layoff" if they expect to be called back to work; (2) "Lost job" if the job loss is permanent (these 2 groups are considered involuntarily unemployed); (3) "Quit job" if they ended their employment voluntarily; (4) "Left school" if they graduated, quit, or were expelled from school; (5) "Wanted temporary work" if they were looking for short-duration work, either full-time or part-time; (6) "Other" if they were looking for work for financial reasons, after discharge from the Armed Forces, or for other reasons not included in any of the above groups.

Civilian Labor Force. The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilian persons classified as employed or unemployed according to the above definitions.

Not in the Civilian Labor Force. All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as not in labor force. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are classified as not in labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker. For the employed the data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two jobs or more are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours in the survey week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more.

Hours of Work. The statistics on hours of work relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons with more than one job, these figures refer to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week.

Full-time workers are persons who, during the survey week, worked 35 hours or more and those who usually work full time but worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week. Part-time workers are persons who usually work 1 to 34 hours and worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week.

Sums of Distribution. Sums of individual items, whether absolute numbers or percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration and the strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures As in any survey work, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachments to the labor force. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because only part of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error. Tables 1 and 2 show approximations of the standard errors of various characteristics and should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order or magnitude of the standard error, rather than a precise standard error for any specific item.

The following example illustrates their use. Of the 32,639,000 16 to 24 year-olds in the population in October 1972, 2,961,000 had graduated from high school during 1972. Table 1 shows the standard error on this estimate to be approximately 76,000. The chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between the sample estimate and complete census count is less than 76,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would have been less than 152,000.

Of the 2,961,000 persons who graduated from high school in 1972, 49.2 percent were enrolled in college in October 1972. Table 2 shows the standard error of 49.2 percent with a base of 2,961,000 to be about 1.3 percent. Consequently, the chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete count would have disclosed the figure to be between 47.9 and 50.5 percent and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 46.6 and 51.8 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage that is based on sample data for both the numerator and denominator depends on the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

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[1] For a more complete description of the methodology, see Concepts and Methods used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey (BLS Report No. 313).

Table 1. Standard errors of estimated number of persons

Total or white population

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age, sex group (thousands)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
10	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
30	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
50	7.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
100	0	11.6	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
300		0	16	22	24	24	25	25	25
500			0	24	30	31	32	32	32
1,000				0	37	42	44	45	45
2,000					30	52	60	63	64
3,000					0	52	69	76	77
5,000						0	75	95	98
10,000							0	116	134
20,000								95	164
30,000								0	164
40,000									134

Negro and other races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age, sex group (thousands)						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
10	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
30	7.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
50	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7
100	0	12.9	14.9	16	16	16	17
300		0	18	24	27	28	28
500			0	26	33	35	36
1,000				0	41	47	50
2,000					34	58	66
3,000					0	58	76
4,000						48	82
5,000						0	83

Table 2. Standard errors of estimated percentages

Total or white population

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)								
	75	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
1 or 99	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
2 or 98	2.3	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
5 or 95	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
10 or 90	5.0	2.7	1.9	1.4	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2
15 or 85	5.9	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
20 or 80	6.6	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	.8	.6	.4	.3
25 or 75	7.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	.9	.6	.4	.3
35 or 65	7.9	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3
50	8.3	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7	.5	.3

Negro and other races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	75	150	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
1 or 99	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2 or 98	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
5 or 95	4.2	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.2	.7	.5	.4
10 or 90	5.8	4.1	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	.7	.5
15 or 85	6.9	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	.8	.6
20 or 80	7.7	5.5	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	.9	.7
25 or 75	8.4	5.9	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7
35 or 65	9.2	6.5	5.0	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	.8
50	9.6	6.8	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	.8

Supplementary tables

Table A. Employment status of high school graduates not enrolled in college, by year of graduation, sex, race, and marital status of women, October 1972

(Thousands of persons 16 to 24 years of age)

Year of high school graduation, sex, race, and marital status of women	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
						Unemployed		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of population	Employed	Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1972								
Total	1,504	100.0	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267
Male	671	44.6	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59
Female	833	55.4	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208
Single	675	44.9	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139
Married and other marital status 1/	158	10.5	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69
White	1,322	87.9	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224
Negro and other races	182	12.1	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43
1971								
Total	1,547	100.0	1,252	80.9	1,126	126	10.1	295
Male	658	42.5	620	94.2	568	52	8.4	38
Female	889	57.5	632	71.1	558	74	11.7	257
Single	540	34.9	428	79.3	377	51	11.9	112
Married and other marital status 1/	349	22.6	204	58.5	181	23	11.3	145
White	1,337	86.4	1,098	82.1	1,010	88	8.0	239
Negro and other races	210	13.6	154	73.3	116	38	24.7	56
1970								
Total	1,874	100.0	1,517	80.9	1,374	143	9.4	357
Male	821	43.8	760	92.6	691	69	9.1	61
Female	1,053	56.2	757	71.9	683	74	9.8	296
Single	511	27.3	444	86.9	404	40	9.0	67
Married and other marital status 1/	542	28.9	313	57.7	279	34	10.9	229
White	1,630	87.0	1,331	81.7	1,228	103	7.7	299
Negro and other races	244	13.0	186	76.2	146	40	21.5	58
PRIOR TO 1970								
Total	8,625	100.0	6,944	80.5	6,412	532	7.7	1,681
Male	3,634	42.1	3,505	96.4	3,272	233	6.6	129
Female	4,991	57.9	3,439	68.9	3,140	299	8.7	1,552
Single	1,404	16.3	1,267	90.2	1,175	92	7.3	137
Married, husband present	3,220	37.3	1,902	59.1	1,731	171	9.0	1,318
Other marital status 1/	367	4.3	270	73.6	234	36	13.3	97
White	7,665	88.8	6,178	80.6	5,740	438	7.1	1,487
Male	3,253	37.7	3,150	96.8	2,949	201	6.4	103
Female	4,412	51.1	3,028	68.6	2,791	237	7.8	1,384
Negro and other races	960	11.1	766	79.8	672	94	12.3	194
Male	381	4.4	355	93.2	323	32	9.0	26
Female	579	6.7	411	71.0	349	62	15.1	168

1/ Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

Table 8. Employment status of persons who were school dropouts, by year last attended school, sex, race, and marital status of women, October 1972

(Thousands of persons 16 to 24 years of age)

Year last attended school, sex, race, and marital status of women	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
						Unemployed		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of population	Employed	Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
LAST ATTENDED IN 1972								
Total	393	100.0	243	61.8	178	65	26.7	150
Male	193	49.1	152	78.8	114	38	25.0	41
Female	200	50.9	91	45.5	64	27	29.7	109
Single	125	31.8	71	56.8	50	21	(1/)	54
Married and other marital status 2/	75	19.1	20	26.7	14	6	(1/)	55
White	328	83.5	208	63.2	155	53	25.5	120
Negro and other races	65	16.5	35	(1/)	23	12	(1/)	30
LAST ATTENDED IN 1971								
Total	596	100.0	380	63.8	283	97	25.5	216
Male	311	52.2	261	83.9	204	57	21.8	50
Female	285	47.8	119	41.8	79	40	33.6	166
Single	128	21.5	69	53.9	46	23	(1/)	59
Married and other marital status 2/	157	26.3	50	31.8	33	17	(1/)	107
White	456	76.5	282	61.6	223	59	20.9	174
Negro and other races	140	23.5	98	70.2	60	38	38.8	42
LAST ATTENDED IN 1970								
Total	582	100.0	386	66.3	307	79	20.5	196
Male	294	50.5	251	85.4	210	41	16.3	43
Female	288	49.5	135	46.9	97	38	28.1	153
Single	117	20.1	72	61.5	53	19	(1/)	45
Married and other marital status 2/	171	29.4	63	36.8	44	19	(1/)	108
White	468	80.4	323	69.0	260	63	19.5	145
Negro and other races	114	19.6	63	55.3	47	16	(1/)	51
LAST ATTENDED PRIOR TO 1970								
Total	3,197	100.0	1,921	60.1	1,673	248	12.9	1,276
Male	1,426	44.6	1,269	89.0	1,125	144	11.3	157
Female	1,771	55.4	652	36.8	548	104	16.0	1,119
Single	380	11.9	200	52.6	161	39	19.5	180
Married, husband present	1,120	35.0	352	31.4	311	41	11.6	768
Other marital status 2/	271	8.5	100	36.9	76	24	24.0	171
White	2,586	80.9	1,552	60.0	1,363	189	12.2	1,034
Male	1,147	35.9	1,033	90.1	912	121	11.7	114
Female	1,439	45.0	519	36.1	451	68	13.1	920
Negro and other races	611	19.1	369	60.4	310	59	16.0	242
Male	279	8.7	236	84.6	213	23	9.7	43
Female	332	10.4	133	40.1	97	36	27.1	199

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.
2/ Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

Table C. Major occupation group of employed high school graduates not enrolled in college, by year of graduation, sex, and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age)

Major occupation group and sex	Year of high school graduation					
	1972	1971	1970	Prior to 1970		
				Total	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES						
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	1,055	1,126	1,374	6,412	5,740	672
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.2	2.0	3.9	16.4	17.2	9.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.1	2.7	2.5	5.5	5.9	2.2
Sales workers	7.0	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.0	3.6
Clerical and kindred workers	25.9	29.9	32.4	28.5	28.1	31.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8.2	10.0	13.7	11.7	12.2	7.0
Operatives, except transport	20.4	22.8	15.1	11.6	11.1	15.7
Transport equipment operatives	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.7	4.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.2	9.1	8.7	5.5	5.1	9.1
Private household workers	2.1	.1	1.4	.5	.5	.6
Service workers, except private household	14.6	12.0	10.1	9.9	9.2	15.3
Farmers and farm managers	.3	-	.4	.6	.7	-
Farm laborers and foremen	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	.9
MALE						
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	537	568	691	3,272	2,949	323
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.3	2.6	2.8	13.4	14.0	7.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.7	4.1	3.3	8.9	9.6	3.1
Sales workers	4.1	3.7	4.6	6.3	6.7	2.5
Clerical and kindred workers	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.5	11.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16.0	18.3	26.7	22.1	23.1	13.3
Operatives, except transport	25.7	31.4	20.0	16.3	15.8	20.4
Transport equipment operatives	7.4	6.2	7.1	5.6	5.1	9.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	23.3	16.0	16.2	10.2	9.4	17.9
Private household workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	7.3	7.4	6.2	6.3	5.6	12.7
Farmers and farm managers	.6	-	.9	1.1	1.2	-
Farm laborers and foremen	5.6	3.2	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
FEMALE						
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	518	558	683	3,140	2,791	349
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.2	3.2	5.0	19.5	20.5	11.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.4
Sales workers	10.0	6.6	7.2	5.2	5.2	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers	45.4	51.0	57.2	50.0	49.9	50.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	-	1.6	.6	.8	.7	1.1
Operatives, except transport	14.9	14.0	10.2	6.8	6.2	11.4
Transport equipment operatives	-	-	-	.2	.2	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	.8	2.0	1.0	.6	.6	.9
Private household workers	4.2	.2	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
Service workers, except private household	22.2	16.7	14.1	13.6	13.1	17.7
Farmers and farm managers	-		-	.1	.1	-
Farm laborers and foremen	.8	1.4	.1	.4	.4	-

Table D. Major occupation group of employed persons who were school dropouts, by year last attended school, sex, and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age)

Major occupation group and sex	Year last attended school						
	1972 or 1971				Prior to 1970		
	Total	1972	1971	1970	Total	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES							
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	461	178	283	307	1,673	1,363	310
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.3	3.4	-	2.0	0.8	1.0	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.3	.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	.6
Sales workers	2.0	2.8	1.4	6.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Clerical and kindred workers	7.4	10.8	5.3	8.8	6.8	6.9	6.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	13.1	11.9	13.9	10.8	14.6	16.5	6.4
Operatives, except transport	24.5	25.0	24.2	31.4	31.7	31.2	25.1
Transport equipment operatives	3.3	2.8	3.6	2.1	7.3	6.5	10.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	18.6	14.2	21.4	15.7	13.0	12.1	17.0
Private household workers	1.1	2.3	1.6	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.9
Service workers, except private household	20.4	22.2	19.2	10.8	14.0	11.7	24.1
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	.5	.6	-
Farm laborers and foremen	5.0	4.0	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.4	4.8
MALE							
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	318	114	204	210	1,125	912	213
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	-	-	-	2.4	1.0	1.2	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.6	.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	.9
Sales workers	2.5	4.5	1.5	5.2	1.8	1.5	2.8
Clerical and kindred workers	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.0	4.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	19.0	18.8	19.2	15.6	20.9	23.7	8.9
Operatives, except transport	25.4	31.3	22.2	31.3	29.6	31.4	22.0
Transport equipment operatives	4.8	4.5	4.9	3.3	10.7	9.5	15.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	26.7	21.4	29.6	22.3	18.1	16.8	23.4
Private household workers	.3	.9	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	10.8	9.8	11.3	6.2	6.6	4.7	14.5
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	.7	.9	-
Farm laborers and foremen	5.7	5.4	5.9	8.1	5.5	5.1	7.0
FEMALE							
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	143	64	79	97	548	451	97
Percent	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.2	-	-	1.1	0.5	0.7	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	.7	-	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.0	-
Sales workers	.7	-	1.3	8.4	4.0	4.4	2.1
Clerical and kindred workers	16.9	-	10.3	20.0	14.1	14.9	10.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.8	1.0
Operatives, except transport	22.5	-	29.5	31.6	36.0	36.9	32.0
Transport equipment operatives	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	.7	-	-	1.1	2.6	2.4	3.1
Private household workers	9.2	-	12.8	14.7	5.1	4.9	6.2
Service workers, except private household	41.5	-	39.7	21.1	29.4	26.0	45.4
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	3.5	-	5.1	1.1	4.8	5.8	-

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table E. Industry and class of worker of employed high school graduates and dropouts who last attended school in 1971 or 1972, by sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age)

Industry and class of worker	Graduates of--						Dropouts who last attended school in 1971 or 1972								
	1971			1972			Total			1971			1972		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total: Number (thousands)	1,126	568	558	1,055	537	518	461	318	143	283	204	79	178	114	64
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1/)
Agriculture	3.1	4.0	2.2	4.2	6.9	1.3	5.9	7.0	3.5	6.7	7.4	5.1	4.6	6.2	-
Nonagricultural industries	96.9	96.0	97.8	95.8	93.1	98.7	94.1	93.0	96.5	93.3	92.6	94.9	95.4	93.8	-
Wage and salary workers	95.7	94.6	97.0	93.8	90.5	97.1	90.6	91.1	89.4	89.0	90.2	86.1	93.1	92.9	-
Mining	.4	.7	-	.6	1.1	-	.4	.6	-	.4	.5	-	.6	.9	-
Construction	6.3	11.6	.9	7.7	14.9	.2	10.5	15.2	-	10.2	14.2	-	10.9	17.0	-
Manufacturing	30.2	38.1	22.0	23.3	25.7	20.7	29.7	32.6	23.2	30.4	31.4	27.8	28.6	36.8	-
Durable goods	18.7	27.1	10.2	11.9	15.3	8.4	15.3	17.1	11.3	15.2	16.7	11.4	15.4	17.9	-
Nondurable goods	11.4	11.1	11.8	11.3	10.4	12.3	14.4	15.5	12.0	15.2	14.7	16.5	13.1	17.0	-
Transportation and public utilities	4.3	4.9	3.8	4.0	5.6	2.3	1.7	2.2	.7	2.5	2.9	1.3	.6	.9	-
Wholesale and retail trade	28.7	27.8	29.7	32.4	30.5	34.4	25.1	24.0	27.5	19.4	22.1	12.7	34.3	27.7	-
Service and finance	22.1	9.3	35.1	24.4	11.5	37.6	22.3	15.8	36.6	25.4	18.1	44.3	17.1	11.6	-
Private household	.5	.4	.7	2.5	.7	4.2	3.7	1.3	9.2	5.3	1.5	15.2	1.1	.9	-
Other service and finance	21.6	9.0	34.4	21.9	10.8	33.4	18.6	14.6	27.5	20.1	16.7	29.1	16.0	10.7	-
Public administration	3.7	2.1	5.4	1.5	1.1	1.9	.9	.6	1.4	.7	1.0	-	1.1	-	-
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.2	1.4	.9	2.1	2.6	1.5	3.5	1.9	7.0	4.2	2.4	8.9	2.3	.9	-

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table F. Hours worked in nonagricultural industries by employed high school graduates and school dropouts who last attended school in 1971 or 1972, by sex and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age)

Year of graduation or year last attended, sex, and race	Hours worked in nonagricultural industries							
	Total at work	41 hours or more	35 to 40 hours	1 to 34 hours				
				Total	Usually work full time		Usually work part time	
					Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons
GRADUATES OF 1971 AND 1972								
Total	100.0	22.1	51.8	26.0	2.2	10.0	5.3	8.3
Male	100.0	31.8	47.0	21.2	2.1	9.8	4.5	4.9
Female	100.0	12.7	56.3	30.8	2.4	10.3	6.4	11.7
White	100.0	23.4	51.8	24.8	1.9	9.1	5.4	8.4
Negro and other races	100.0	10.8	52.7	36.5	4.4	17.7	6.4	7.9
GRADUATED IN 1971								
Total	100.0	23.9	53.9	22.2	1.9	10.6	3.2	6.6
Male	100.0	33.3	46.7	18.0	2.1	10.3	1.5	4.1
Female	100.0	12.7	60.9	26.4	1.7	10.9	4.8	9.0
White	100.0	25.6	54.0	20.4	1.8	8.9	3.2	6.5
Negro and other races	100.0	9.4	53.0	37.6	2.6	23.9	3.4	7.7
GRADUATED IN 1972								
Total	100.0	20.2	49.6	30.2	2.6	9.4	8.0	10.2
Male	100.0	28.0	47.3	24.7	2.0	9.2	7.8	5.7
Female	100.0	12.6	51.9	35.5	3.2	9.6	8.2	14.6
White	100.0	21.0	49.5	29.5	2.1	9.3	7.7	10.4
Negro and other races	100.0	12.8	52.3	34.9	7.0	9.3	10.5	8.1
DROPOUTS OF 1971 AND 1972								
Total	100.0	17.8	40.3	41.9	5.5	13.5	8.8	14.2
Male	100.0	18.9	45.8	35.3	5.6	12.6	7.0	10.1
Female	100.0	15.4	28.7	55.9	5.1	15.4	12.5	22.8
White	100.0	20.9	37.5	41.5	6.5	12.9	8.3	13.8
Negro and other races	(1/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DROPOUTS OF 1971								
Total	100.0	15.6	35.3	39.1	4.7	10.9	9.8	13.7
Male	100.0	15.4	51.1	33.5	4.9	9.3	8.8	10.4
Female	100.0	16.2	31.1	52.7	4.1	14.9	12.2	21.6
White	100.0	19.5	40.5	40.0	6.0	11.5	9.5	13.0
Negro and other races	(1/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DROPOUTS OF 1972								
Total	100.0	21.1	32.5	46.4	6.6	17.5	7.2	15.1
Male	100.0	25.0	36.5	38.5	6.7	18.3	3.8	9.6
Female	100.0	14.5	25.4	59.7	6.5	16.1	12.9	24.2
White	100.0	22.8	33.6	43.6	7.4	14.8	6.7	14.8
Negro and other races	(1/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table G. Employment status of persons who graduated from college and of persons who withdrew from college, by year last attended, level attended, age, sex, and race, October 1972

(Thousands of persons 16 to 24 years of age)

Year last attended college, sex, age, and race	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
					Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
MALE							
Total	2,319	2,210	95.3	2,041	169	7.6	109
Graduated from college	612	593	96.9	546	47	7.9	19
Attended college but did not graduate	1,707	1,617	94.7	1,495	122	7.5	90
Attended college in 1971-72	652	599	91.9	543	56	9.3	53
Attended: College 1 year	266	246	91.8	230	16	6.5	22
College 2 years	258	234	90.7	210	24	10.3	24
College 3 or 4 years	126	119	94.4	103	16	13.4	7
16 to 19 years old	170	155	91.2	143	12	7.7	15
20 and 21 years old	265	237	89.4	203	34	14.3	28
22 to 24 years old	217	207	95.4	197	10	4.8	10
Attended college prior to 1971-72	1,055	1,018	96.5	952	66	6.5	37
FEMALE							
Total	2,488	1,904	76.5	1,754	150	7.9	584
Graduated from college	715	619	86.6	579	40	6.5	96
Attended college but did not graduate	1,773	1,285	72.5	1,175	110	8.6	488
Attended college in 1971-72	566	438	77.4	398	40	9.1	128
Attended: College 1 year	260	189	72.7	168	21	11.1	71
College 2 years	216	175	81.0	164	11	6.3	41
College 3 or 4 years	90	74	82.2	66	8	(1/)	16
16 to 19 years old	197	137	69.5	124	13	9.5	60
20 and 21 years old	242	204	84.3	182	22	10.8	38
22 to 24 years old	127	97	76.4	92	5	5.2	30
Attended college prior to 1971-72	1,207	847	70.2	777	70	8.3	360
WHITE							
Total	4,391	3,775	86.0	3,507	268	7.1	616
Graduated from college	1,246	1,134	91.0	1,053	81	7.1	112
Attended college but did not graduate	3,145	2,641	84.0	2,454	187	7.1	504
Attended college in 1971-72	1,088	945	86.9	867	78	8.3	143
Attended college prior to 1971-72	2,057	1,696	82.4	1,587	109	6.4	361
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES							
Total	416	339	81.5	288	51	15.0	77
Graduated from college	81	78	96.3	72	6	7.7	3
Attended college but did not graduate	335	261	77.9	216	45	17.2	74
Attended college in 1971-72	130	92	70.8	74	18	19.6	38
Attended college prior to 1971-72	205	169	82.4	142	27	16.0	36

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table H. Reasons unemployed high school graduates not enrolled in college and school dropouts were looking for work, by sex and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 21 years of age)

Reasons for looking for work	Graduates					Dropouts				
	Total	Male	Female	White	Negro and other races	Total	Male	Female	White	Negro and other races
Total unemployed: Number (thousands)	593	[illegible]	[illegible]	430	163	357	199	158	263	94
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
On layoff	6.1	10.1	1.5	5.8	7.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	6.1	1.1
Lost job	25.3	34.4	8.8	25.1	25.3	24.2	35.1	10.1	25.7	20.0
Quit job	22.1	19.8	23.8	24.7	15.4	16.6	15.7	17.7	16.5	16.8
Left school	19.8	19.8	19.7	17.7	25.3	24.4	25.1	23.4	21.0	28.4
Wanted temporary work	6.6	3.2	9.0	8.8	.6	8.4	5.6	12.0	7.3	11.6
Other	19.9	12.6	25.2	17.7	25.9	21.6	11.1	32.3	21.5	22.1

Table I. Duration of unemployment of high school graduates not enrolled in college and of school dropouts, by sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 21 years of age)

Duration of unemployment	Graduates			Dropouts		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total unemployed: Number (thousands)	593	247	346	357	199	158
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	53.8	58.4	50.3	53.8	52.5	55.4
5 to 14 weeks	31.0	24.1	35.5	35.2	38.4	31.2
15 to 26 weeks	10.3	11.2	9.6	8.5	7.6	9.6
27 weeks or more	4.9	5.2	4.7	2.5	1.5	3.8

Table J. Industry group and class of worker of employed high school graduates not enrolled in college and school dropouts, by sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 21 years of age)

Industry group and class of worker	Graduates			Dropouts		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All industry groups: Number (thousands)	4,830	2,316	2,514	1,504	1,027	477
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.3	5.5	1.2	8.0	8.9	6.1
Wage and salary workers	2.2	4.0	.6	6.8	8.1	4.0
Self-employed workers	.4	.6	.1	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers	.7	.9	.4	1.3	.9	2.1
Nonagricultural industries	96.7	94.5	98.8	92.0	91.1	93.9
Wage and salary workers	95.2	92.7	97.5	88.6	88.6	88.7
Mining	.6	1.1	.1	.5	.7	-
Construction	6.8	13.6	.8	12.7	18.6	-
Manufacturing	24.2	30.5	18.4	32.5	34.1	30.3
Durable goods	14.1	20.3	8.5	17.0	20.0	10.5
Nondurable goods	10.1	10.2	9.9	15.9	14.1	19.7
Transportation and public utilities	5.4	5.8	5.1	2.5	2.9	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	26.2	26.2	26.2	21.6	20.2	24.6
Service and finance	29.1	13.6	43.4	17.8	11.2	32.1
Private households	1.3	.3	2.3	3.3	.6	9.0
Other service and finance	27.8	13.3	41.1	14.6	10.6	23.1
Public administration	2.8	1.9	3.6	.7	1.0	.2
Self-employed workers	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.8	4.6
Unpaid family workers	.2	.3	.2	.6	.6	.6

Table K. Employment status of high school graduates not enrolled in college and school dropouts by major occupation, sex, and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 21 years of age)

Major occupation group, sex, and race	Graduates					Dropouts		
	Civilian labor force	Employed			Unemployed	Civilian labor force	Employed	Unemployed
		Total	High school- 4 years only	College - 1 year or more				
ALL PERSONS								
MALE								
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	2,563	2,316	1,882	434	247	1,226	1,027	199
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.8	3.8	2.8	8.1	4.1	0.5	0.6	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	3.8	4.0	3.1	7.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	.5
Sales workers	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	.5
Clerical and kindred workers	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.5	3.5	3.2	5.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	19.1	20.2	19.8	21.9	9.4	17.1	18.0	12.6
Operatives, except transport	23.5	24.0	25.8	16.1	19.2	29.4	31.3	19.6
Transport equipment operatives	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	4.9	6.7	6.3	8.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	17.8	17.6	17.7	16.8	20.4	20.5	21.2	16.6
Private household workers	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-
Other service workers	7.8	7.3	7.1	8.3	13.1	8.6	8.2	10.6
Farmers and farm managers	.5	.6	.7	-	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	4.0	4.3	4.9	1.8	1.2	6.6	7.0	4.5
Never worked 1/	1.7	-	-	-	17.6	3.5	-	21.6
FEMALE								
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	2,860	2,514	1,992	522	346	635	477	158
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5.5	5.8	2.6	18.0	3.2	0.9	1.3	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.1	.3	.8	1.1	-
Sales workers	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5	3.6	3.4	4.5
Clerical and kindred workers	51.0	54.1	54.0	54.6	28.3	13.4	13.9	12.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.8	.9	1.1	.2	.3	1.1	.2	3.8
Operatives, except transport	10.3	10.4	12.4	2.9	9.5	26.9	30.1	17.2
Transport equipment operatives	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	-	-	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.4	2.7	1.3
Private household workers	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2	7.0	8.8	1.3
Other service workers	15.9	15.8	17.1	10.9	16.2	30.2	32.6	22.9
Farmers and farm managers	.2	.1	.2	-	.6	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	.6	.6	.7	.4	.6	5.1	5.9	2.5
Never worked 1/	3.7	-	-	-	30.3	8.5	-	34.4
WHITE								
MALE								
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	2,291	2,094	1,683	411	197	983	828	155
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.9	3.9	3.0	7.5	4.1	0.4	0.5	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	4.1	4.3	3.3	8.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	.6
Sales workers	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	.6
Clerical and kindred workers	7.0	7.2	7.0	8.0	5.6	3.4	2.9	5.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	20.0	20.9	20.6	22.4	10.7	19.2	19.8	16.2
Operatives, except transport	23.0	23.3	25.3	15.3	19.3	31.1	32.9	21.4
Transport equipment operatives	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.1	4.1	6.1	5.6	9.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	17.8	17.4	17.7	16.3	22.3	20.2	20.8	16.9
Private household workers	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-
Other service workers	6.8	6.4	5.8	8.8	11.2	6.7	6.5	7.8
Farmers and farm managers	.6	.7	.8	-	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	4.0	4.3	5.0	1.5	1.0	6.1	6.5	3.9
Never worked 1/	1.5	-	-	-	17.8	2.7	-	17.5
FEMALE								
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	2,511	2,278	1,809	469	233	517	409	108
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5.8	6.1	2.8	18.8	3.4	1.2	1.5	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	.4	1.0	1.2	-
Sales workers	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.1	9.0	4.1	3.9	4.7
Clerical and kindred workers	52.0	54.4	54.8	52.9	28.2	12.6	14.0	7.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.9	1.0	1.2	.2	.4	1.4	.2	5.6
Operatives, except transport	9.4	9.3	10.9	2.8	10.7	28.0	30.2	19.6
Transport equipment operatives	.1	.1	.1	.2	.4	-	-	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.6	2.7	2.9	1.9
Private household workers	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	7.4	9.3	-
Other service workers	15.6	15.8	17.0	11.3	13.2	29.0	29.7	26.2
Farmers and farm managers	.2	.1	.2	-	.9	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	.7	.7	.8	.4	.9	5.6	6.9	.9
Never worked 1/	2.6	-	-	-	28.2	7.0	-	33.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table K. Employment status of high school graduates not enrolled in college and school dropouts, by major occupation, sex, and race, October 1972--Continued

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 21 years of age)

Major occupation group, sex, and race	Graduates					Dropouts		
	Civilian labor force	Employed			Unemployed	Civilian labor force	Employed	Unemployed
		Total	High school - 4 years only	College - 1 year or more				
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
MALE								
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	272	222	190	23	50	243	199	44
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2/)	(2/)	100.0	100.0	(2/)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.3	3.1	1.5	-	-	0.8	1.0	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.1	1.3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers	1.1	.9	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.5	-
Clerical and kindred workers	9.2	9.0	10.0	-	-	4.1	4.5	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	11.4	13.0	13.0	-	-	8.6	10.6	-
Operatives, except transport	28.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	22.5	24.6	-
Transport equipment operatives	4.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	9.0	9.5	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	18.1	19.3	18.5	-	-	21.7	23.1	-
Private household workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service workers	16.6	15.7	17.5	-	-	16.0	15.1	-
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	4.1	4.5	4.0	-	-	8.6	9.0	-
Never worked 1/	3.0	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-
FEMALE								
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	349	236	183	53	113	118	68	50
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2/)	100.0	100.0	(2/)	(2/)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.1	3.4	1.1	-	2.7	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers	3.7	3.4	3.2	-	4.5	1.7	-	-
Clerical and kindred workers	44.3	51.7	46.5	-	28.6	16.9	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operatives, except transport	16.9	21.4	26.5	-	7.1	22.0	-	-
Transport equipment operatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-
Private household workers	2.9	4.2	4.3	-	-	5.1	-	-
Other service workers	18.0	16.0	18.4	-	22.3	35.6	-	-
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-
Never worked 1/	11.1	-	-	-	34.8	15.3	-	-

1/ Never worked at a civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more.
2/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table L. Annual income of families of high school graduates not enrolled in college and dropouts, by sex and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution of persons 16 to 21 years of age)

Race and sex	Graduates							Dropouts						
	Total	Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	Total	Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
ALL PERSONS														
Both sexes	100.0	4.2	8.4	14.2	15.2	31.4	26.6	100.0	14.8	22.3	21.9	14.4	17.6	9.1
Men	100.0	4.1	8.0	14.0	16.2	32.7	24.9	100.0	13.8	20.7	21.9	16.3	17.3	10.0
Women	100.0	4.3	8.8	14.4	14.3	30.0	28.2	100.0	16.8	25.5	21.9	10.5	18.1	7.2
WHITE														
Both sexes	100.0	2.9	6.1	12.8	15.8	33.2	29.3	100.0	12.2	18.4	22.1	16.6	20.5	10.2
Men	100.0	3.4	5.8	12.8	16.5	34.2	27.2	100.0	12.2	17.0	21.2	18.4	19.7	11.5
Women	100.0	2.3	6.3	12.7	15.0	32.2	31.5	100.0	12.2	21.6	24.1	12.5	22.2	7.5
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES														
Both sexes	100.0	12.6	23.3	23.5	11.9	19.5	9.2	100.0	22.5	33.7	21.3	8.0	8.9	5.6
Men	100.0	9.0	24.4	22.9	13.9	21.4	8.5	100.0	19.0	32.7	24.2	9.5	9.5	5.2
Women	100.0	15.5	22.4	24.1	10.2	18.0	9.8	100.0	28.3	35.4	16.5	5.5	7.9	6.3

NOTE: Includes only families of unmarried persons living with, and related to, head of household.

Table M. Labor force status of persons 16 to 24 years old not enrolled in school, by educational attainment, sex, and race, October 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment, sex, and race	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
					Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
BOTH SEXES							
Total, not enrolled in school	18,318	13,880	75.8	12,408	1,472	10.6	4,438
School dropouts:							
Completed less than 4 years of high school	4,768	2,930	61.5	2,441	489	16.7	1,838
Completed 8 years of school or less	1,309	740	56.5	633	107	14.5	569
Completed 1 to 3 years of high school	3,459	2,190	63.3	1,808	382	17.4	1,269
High school graduates:							
Graduated from high school	13,550	10,950	80.8	9,967	983	9.0	2,600
Completed 4 years of high school only	9,471	7,444	78.6	6,738	706	9.5	2,027
Completed 1 year of college or more	4,079	3,506	86.0	3,229	277	7.9	573
Completed 1 to 3 years of college	2,752	2,294	83.4	2,104	190	8.3	458
Completed 4 years of college or more	1,327	1,212	91.3	1,125	87	7.2	115
MEN							
Total, not enrolled in school	8,008	7,430	92.8	6,721	709	9.5	578
School dropouts:							
Completed less than 4 years of high school	2,224	1,933	86.9	1,653	280	14.5	291
Completed 8 years of school or less	671	525	78.2	459	66	12.6	146
Completed 1 to 3 years of high school	1,553	1,408	90.7	1,194	214	15.2	145
High school graduates:							
Graduated from high school	5,784	5,497	95.0	5,068	429	7.8	287
Completed 4 years of high school only	3,876	3,672	94.7	3,389	283	7.7	204
Completed 1 year of college or more	1,908	1,825	95.6	1,679	146	8.0	83
Completed 1 to 3 years of college	1,296	1,232	95.1	1,133	99	8.0	64
Completed 4 years of college or more	612	593	96.9	546	47	7.9	19
WOMEN							
Total, not enrolled in school	10,310	6,450	62.6	5,687	763	11.8	3,860
School dropouts:							
Completed less than 4 years of high school	2,544	997	39.2	788	209	21.0	1,547
Completed 8 years of school or less	638	215	33.7	174	41	19.1	423
Completed 1 to 3 years of high school	1,906	782	41.0	614	168	21.5	1,124
High school graduates:							
Graduated from high school	7,766	5,453	70.2	4,899	554	10.2	2,313
Completed 4 years of high school only	5,595	3,772	67.4	3,349	423	11.2	1,823
Completed 1 year of college or more	2,171	1,681	77.4	1,550	131	7.8	490
Completed 1 to 3 years of college	1,456	1,062	72.9	971	91	8.6	394
Completed 4 years of college or more	715	619	86.6	579	40	6.5	96
WHITE							
Total, not enrolled in school	15,792	12,070	76.4	10,943	1,127	9.3	3,722
School dropouts:							
Completed less than 4 years of high school	3,838	2,365	61.6	2,001	364	15.4	1,473
Completed 8 years of school or less	1,051	595	56.6	515	80	13.4	456
Completed 1 to 3 years of high school	2,787	1,770	63.5	1,486	284	16.0	1,017
High school graduates:							
Graduated from high school	11,954	9,705	81.2	8,942	763	7.9	2,249
Completed 4 years of high school only	8,221	6,486	78.9	5,959	527	8.1	1,735
Completed 1 year of college or more	3,733	3,219	86.2	2,983	236	7.3	514
Completed 1 to 3 years of college	2,487	2,085	83.8	1,930	155	7.4	402
Completed 4 years of college or more	1,246	1,134	91.0	1,053	81	7.1	112
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES							
Total, not enrolled in school	2,526	1,810	71.7	1,465	345	19.1	716
School dropouts:							
Completed less than 4 years of high school	930	565	60.8	440	125	22.1	365
Completed 8 years of school or less	258	145	56.2	118	27	18.6	113
Completed 1 to 3 years of high school	672	420	62.5	322	98	23.3	252
High school graduates:							
Graduated from high school	1,596	1,245	78.0	1,025	220	17.7	351
Completed 4 years of high school only	1,250	958	76.6	779	179	18.7	292
Completed 1 year of college or more	346	287	82.9	246	41	14.3	59
Completed 1 to 3 years of college	265	209	78.9	174	35	16.7	56
Completed 4 years of college or more	81	78	96.3	72	6	7.7	3

Table N. Employment status of high school graduates and dropouts, October 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	Graduates not enrolled in college						Dropouts					
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Total	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed			Total	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Number	As percent of civilian labor force					Number	As percent of civilian labor force
BOTH SEXES												
Total, 16 to 21 years old	6,641	5,423	81.7	4,830	593	10.9	3,027	1,861	61.5	1,504	357	19.2
16 and 17 years old	193	151	78.2	128	23	15.2	701	382	54.5	276	106	27.7
18 and 19 years	2,906	2,348	80.8	2,076	272	11.6	1,100	707	64.3	567	140	19.8
20 and 21 years	3,542	2,924	82.6	2,626	298	10.2	1,226	772	62.9	661	111	14.4
White	5,832	4,802	82.3	4,372	430	9.0	2,431	1,500	61.7	1,237	263	17.5
Negro and other races	809	621	76.8	458	163	26.2	596	361	60.6	267	94	26.0
MEN												
Total, 16 to 21 years old	2,754	2,563	93.1	2,316	247	9.6	1,459	1,226	84.0	1,027	199	16.2
16 and 17 years old	73	62	(1/)	54	8	(1/)	326	239	73.3	177	62	25.9
18 and 19 years	1,218	1,126	92.4	1,015	111	9.9	556	466	83.8	388	78	16.7
20 and 21 years	1,463	1,375	94.0	1,247	128	9.3	577	521	90.3	462	59	11.3
White	2,451	2,291	93.5	2,094	197	8.6	1,151	983	85.4	828	155	15.8
Negro and other races	303	272	89.8	222	50	18.4	308	243	78.9	199	44	18.1
WOMEN												
Total, 16 to 21 years old	3,887	2,860	73.6	2,514	346	12.1	1,568	635	40.5	477	158	24.9
16 and 17 years old	120	89	74.2	74	15	16.9	375	143	38.1	99	44	30.8
18 and 19 years	1,688	1,222	72.4	1,061	161	13.2	544	241	44.3	179	62	25.7
20 and 21 years	2,079	1,549	74.5	1,379	170	11.0	649	251	38.7	199	52	20.7
White	3,381	2,511	74.3	2,278	233	9.3	1,280	517	40.4	409	108	20.9
Negro and other races	506	349	69.0	236	113	32.4	288	118	41.0	68	50	42.4

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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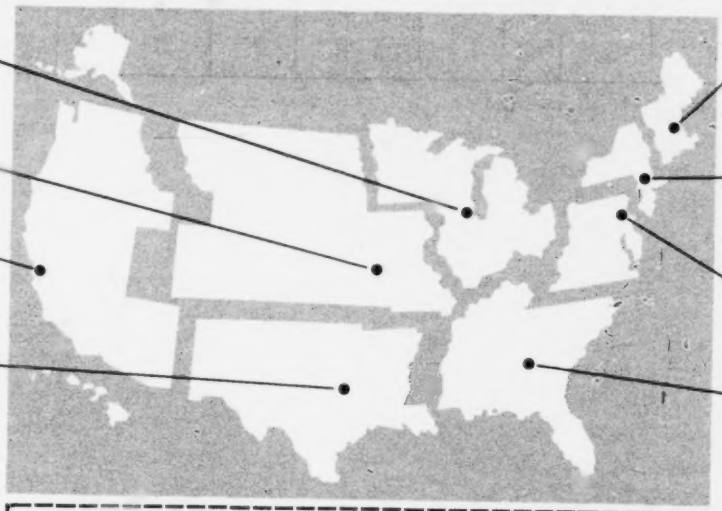

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